

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1919.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., as Second-Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

Table with subscription rates for Daily and Sunday editions, including foreign rates.

THE EVENING SUN, For Month, \$5.50.

THE EVENING SUN, For Year, \$55.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Foreign, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Canada, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Mexico, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Central America, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For South America, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Europe, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Asia, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Africa, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Australia, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For New Zealand, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For South Africa, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For India, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For China, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Japan, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Korea, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Philippines, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Formosa, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Celebes, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Siam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Annam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Tonkin, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Laos, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Cambodia, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Vietnam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Burma, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Ceylon, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Malaya, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Sumatra, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Borneo, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Java, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Celebes, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Siam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Annam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Tonkin, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Laos, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Cambodia, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Vietnam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Burma, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Ceylon, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Malaya, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Sumatra, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Borneo, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Java, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Celebes, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Siam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Annam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Tonkin, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Laos, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Cambodia, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Vietnam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Burma, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Ceylon, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Malaya, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Sumatra, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Borneo, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Java, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Celebes, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Siam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Annam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Tonkin, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Laos, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Cambodia, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Vietnam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Burma, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Ceylon, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Malaya, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Sumatra, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Borneo, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Java, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Celebes, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Siam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Annam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Tonkin, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Laos, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Cambodia, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Vietnam, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Burma, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Ceylon, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Malaya, \$1.00.

THE EVENING SUN, For Sumatra, \$1.00.

States of America a fine merchant fleet fit for South American trade.

Ships like these would steam at twenty knots or better. They would run from New York to Buenos Ayres in two weeks, including stops.

We have never had a South American service with much better than half that speed. We have never had the swiftness or the comfort or the luxury that the travelling American of today must have and which the merchants of the nether hemisphere also would appreciate.

Beyond the item of creature comfort there is also the matter of swift freights and mails. We must get more closely in touch with South America or watch Europe get the better of us in a business that naturally is ours.

With swifter ships for passengers and freight we can get closely in touch. The needed ships are almost ready for the job. But we must not linger.

Is the Senate Entitled to the Peace Congress's Story?

In other times when Senators were appointed on commissions to negotiate treaties it was frankly understood that the Senate's constitutional right to know all about the treaties it must ratify was thus being insured.

It will be observed that President Wilson is still signing executive proclamations in the subjoined conventional form, so familiar to THE SUN's older readers through many Administrations as to seem archaic:

that he will deliberately leave the Senate in the dark about the whys and wherefores, the reasons and motives, the remoter bearings and ultimate significance, of what has been written down.

Assuming, then, the President's wish to be entirely frank and open with the coordinate division of the treaty making power, how shall he do it? The treaty has been the President's own affair; almost personal to him. Nobody else on his delegation can possibly explain it so well as he. Nobody knows it so thoroughly. Nobody could give the same weight to explanations. The President alone can make the best case in defence of the treaty, wherever or by whomsoever it may be attacked.

But it is physically impossible for the President to do this. He will come home to multitudinous and heaped up duties, a pressingly important session of Congress in progress, administrative demands urging upon him from every quarter. He will simply not have the time to give to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, however much he may wish to be thoroughly open with it. Nor would it be easy for the committee, even if the President were free and anxious to give it all the time it might desire, to conduct a cross-examination of the Chief Executive, lasting intermittently for weeks. It is a proceeding hardly to be imagined, and the most casual contemplation of it brings realization of how entirely inappropriate it was for the President to go as head of his peace delegation. That was the original mistake. The seriousness of its consequences will depend on the President's attitude toward the Senate hereafter.

Pat Bellinger's Smile.

If it takes a fellow who can smile in the face of danger and at disappointments and discouragements to make a flight in an airship across the Atlantic, then Lieutenant-Commander P. N. L. BELLINGER, who commands the NC-1, the first plane to land at Trepassey, is the man for the adventure.

It is BELLINGER's smile that has made him one of the most popular men of the navy. The initials stand before PATRICK NELSON LYNCH; the Patrick speaks for itself, as does also the Lynch, a branch of the family transplanted to South Carolina, and the Nelson may have been a suggestion that the boy was to depart from the Bellinger tradition and enter the navy instead of the army. But it all means PAT BELLINGER, or if that is too much, just "PAT" will do. The navy will know who it is you mean.

As is the case with all the other members of the expedition, officers and men, BELLINGER earned his right to take a part in it. He was one of the naval officers who early became interested in aviation. In April, 1915, he made a record altitude flight of 10,000 feet in a hydroaeroplane at the naval aeronautical station in Florida. He had two years before ascended 6,200 feet in a test at Annapolis.

He has too the record of being the first American aviator to fly over hostile lines. This was in 1914, when under a heavy fire he flew above the enemy's defenses at Vera Cruz. He came down with bullet holes in both wings of his machine. When some one pointed them out to him he said with a broad smile: "Well, and I didn't see a puff of smoke or hear a shot."

and labor of a thinker of straight thoughts. He has a knowledge of history, local and general, that astonishes those who come unexpectedly upon it; and he wears his numerous and well merited honors with engaging modesty and dignity.

A very excellent citizen SIMON E. BALDWIN is, and has been for years. Everybody will wonder to what exacting labor he will devote the energies released from academic engagements at the early age of 79.

A Concert Tax.

Patrons of orchestral concerts who have been groaning under the war tax are in reality bearing but a small part of the additional expense now inseparable from all musical entertainments of this kind.

Less than a decade ago a local orchestra increased the compensation of its leader to a sum that astonished those familiar with the previous standards in such matters. A short time ago a Dutch musician of reputation demanded for his services for one season almost four times the amount which had caused a sensation in this country. In another case an Italian conductor of opera who had shown himself brilliantly as an orchestral conductor consented to return to the United States for the consideration of \$70,000 for one year, which was an advance even on the unprecedented salary paid to him in opera. It can be seen to what extent political motives influenced the demands of these musicians. Conductors are now possible only from the countries beside which we fought in the war.

Of course in view of these demands and of the refusal of the Russian and English possibilities to accept such posts because they preferred other fields of musical interpretation it was found necessary to arrange the seasons with the services of men more amenable to reason, if less eminent. Orchestral concerts under present conditions have become more of a luxury than ever. With the additional demands of "the prime donne of the baton" they may become impossible so far as commercial enterprise is concerned.

In the meantime it ought not to be overlooked by the musical and artistic soul that no other career is quite so profitable just now as that of the conductor.

With the opening of a "movie" repertory season the motion picture pretends to one of the most distinctive characteristics of its older brother of the dramatic arts. The screen play has to this date made alarming encroachments upon the field of theatrical amusements formerly monopolized by the so-called "legitimate" stage. And this latest stride taken by the "movie" is a sign that in a shorter period of time it will have attained an institutional maturity in its way rivaling that of the spoken drama.

BRITAIN'S CENSORSHIP.

A Complaint That American Mail for Scandinavia Is Delayed.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: On February 21 of this year I sent to Copenhagen, Denmark, as first class registered mail a manuscript setting forth in detail the American participation in the world war and containing nothing whatever that could be construed as being of aid or comfort to the enemy, unless some criticism of our vacillating President might be thus inferred. Previous correspondence had announced that the manuscript was in preparation, and as the time went on anxious cablegrams kept on asking what had become of it.

On May 6 a cable was received here to the effect that the manuscript had arrived after being en route for seventy-three days. The delay, which is solely due to British censorship, may mean the ruin of the book, which was intended for publication while the subject of America's war participation was still uppermost in the minds of the Danish people.

Letters arriving from the Scandinavian countries are still stopped by the censor, and are from four to six weeks on the way, while English and French mail gets here in ten or twelve days.

Now, my question is: Why does Great Britain still maintain postal censorship and what have you seen published in justification of this method?

G. S. STRANDVOLD, GRAND FORKS, N. D., May 10.

THE CIRCLING BILLIONS.

THE AMERICAN POLICY.

An Insurmountable Difficulty in President Wilson's Way.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Stepping aside from the current of world history, may I not call your readers' attention to the great reply of Secretary Seward, "after having taken the instructions of the President," to the request of the Emperor of France in 1863 that the United States join with Austria, Great Britain and France in representations to Russia in reference to the struggle of Poland for independence? After the usual polite formalities, Mr. Seward said:

"Notwithstanding, however, the favor with which we thus regard the suggestion of the Emperor of the French, this Government finds an insurmountable difficulty in the way of any active cooperation with the Governments of France, Austria and Great Britain to which it is thus invited."

"Our invaluable Constitution had hardly been established when it became necessary for the Government of the United States to consider to what extent it could with propriety, safety and beneficence interfere, either by alliances or concerted action with friendly Powers or otherwise, in the political affairs of foreign States. An urgent appeal for such aid and sympathy was made in behalf of France, and the appeal was answered and enforced by the treaty then existing of mutual alliance and defense (a treaty without which, it may even now be confessed to the honor of France, our own sovereignty and independence could not have been so early secured). So deeply did this appeal touch the heart of the American people that only the reverence they cherished to the counsel of the Father of Our Country, who then was at the fulcrum of his unapproachable moral greatness, reconciled them to the stern decision that, in view of the location of our republic, the character, habits and sentiments of its constituent parts, and especially its complex yet unique and popular Constitution, the American people must be content to recommend the cause of human progress by the wisdom with which they should exercise the powers of self-government, forbearing at all times, and in every way, from foreign alliances, intervention and interference."

"Since that period occasions have frequently happened which presented seductions to our departure from what, superficially viewed, seemed a course of isolation and indifference. It is scarcely necessary to recur to them. One was an invitation to the Congress of newly emancipated Spanish American States; another, an urgent appeal to aid Hungary in a revolution aimed at the restoration of her ancient and illustrious independence; another, the project of a joint guarantee of Cuba to Spain in concurrence with France and Great Britain; and the people of France, with their devotion to a cooperative demonstration with Spain, France and Great Britain in Mexico; and, still later, suggestions by some of the Spanish American States for a common council of the republican States situated upon the American continent."

"These suggestions were successively disavowed by the Government, and its decision was approved in each case by the deliberate judgment of the American people. Our policy of non-intervention, straight, absolute and peculiar to us, has been the result of the wisdom of our fathers, and it is not to be abandoned without the most urgent occasion, amounting to a manifest necessity."

"The President will not allow himself to think for a single moment that the Emperor of the French will see anything but respect and friendship in himself and the people of France, with good wishes for the preservation of peace and order, and the progress of humanity in Europe, in the adherence of the United States upon this occasion to the policy which they have thus far pursued with safety, and not without advantage, as they think, to the interests of the world."

SIMS CRITICISES NAVAL RED TAPE.

Admiral Says We Can Give Cards and Spades to British Admiralty.

Testimonial of Appreciation to Sea Fighter Signed by Prominent New Yorkers.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims is a sailor and a mighty good one, as Von Tirpitz and his successors undoubtedly could testify. But if Admiral Sims should elect to give up the service with which he has been identified for more than forty years he could make himself almost as famous on the lecture platform as he has on the quayside. He proved this to the satisfaction of 3,000 hearers at Carnegie Hall last night, where he was the chief speaker at the testimonial given to him by the admirals delivered in this country since his return have been formal ones, mostly in the interests of the Victory Loan, but the head of the American naval forces in this country has been the personal rather than the technical side of the war as he saw it.

A reference to his first attempt at speech making in 1910, when he voiced a prophecy which came true in 1917, although it made him the target of official displeasure at the time, was remembered by the audience, who called forth a burst of applause. This was the occasion when Admiral Sims said this country would stand shoulder to shoulder with the United States in the event of the latter being embroiled in a war. Continuing, he said:

"I do not take the many tributes paid to me personally. In a war such as this, the only credit that can be given by the head of the fleet, and the initiative lies altogether in the hands and minds of the young men who are the different units of a navy. What ever credit there may be for the training of those men in the time of peace, I accept it, but those are the men who won for us."

Haps Red Tape Methods.

"There was no idea on the part of any one in the navy of gaining anything but victory when the fleet crossed the ocean. By complete cooperation with the British navy and the suppression of a naval revolution, this was accomplished. Had the result been otherwise I would probably be somewhere down in the Bowersy tonight instead of in Carnegie Hall. Our one idea was to get on with the war and to do this we exchanged ideas, discussed plans and clashed in arguments—the result was harmony. If diplomats, business men and civilians will only realize that the navy in this respect when dealing with representatives of other countries there will be no need for a League of Nations."

THE SUN Calendar

THE WEATHER

For eastern New York—Partly cloudy and warm to-day; to-morrow cloudy; moderate north winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow becoming unsettled; continued cold; moderate north and east winds.

For southern New England—Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh and cool north winds.

For western New York—Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; slowly falling temperature; gentle variable winds.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Atlantic coast low, which has been moving southward since the 2nd inst., has now reached the Chesapeake Bay. It is expected to bring rain to the coast of Maryland and Virginia. The low is expected to bring rain to the coast of Maryland and Virginia.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau station taken at 4 P. M. yesterday. Twenty-fifth meridian time.